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## SGR's Annual Survey of Washington Non-Profit Pay

*Here is SGR's Fifth Annual Selective Survey of Non-Profit Senior Salaries in the Washington, DC, area, the non-profit capital of the world, with data from the latest submissions of IRS Form 990. Since 1988, organizations holding tax exemptions under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code are required to make the forms available for public inspection at their home offices. With a few exceptions, entries for 501(c) organizations must include "compensation," "contributions to employee benefit plans," and "expense account and other allowances" of officers, directors, trustees, and the five highest paid employees, though some organizations also list others. SGR previously published the Surveys in December, but reset the date because many organizations obtain extensions and file early in the new year.—DSG*

*National Academy of Sciences (NAS).* Congressionally chartered as adviser to the federal government, the 130-year-old honorary pinnacle of science has evolved into a big

of the Institute of Medicine, a major component of the Academy, was not included on the most recent tax return. In the previous year, compensation and benefits for IOM President Samuel O. Thier—who left in August 1991 for the Presidency of Brandeis University—were reported at \$226,719 and \$31,588.

Compensation was reported as follows for several parttime NAS officers:

James D. Ebert, Vice President, \$64,050.

Peter Raven, Home Secretary, \$17,675.

James B. Wyngaarden, Foreign Secretary, \$60,554.

Elkan Blout, Treasurer, \$55,603.

*Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC).* The Washington representative of the nation's 126 medical schools, plus hundreds of hospitals, professional societies, and

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## Asked to Leave, Healy Bows Out—P5 Technology Policy Riding High—P6

business—with revenues of \$213 million reported on its latest tax return, dated January 15, 1993, for the NAS fiscal year ending June 30, 1992. Some 90 percent of the NAS income is from government contracts.

For NAS President Frank Press, compensation was listed at \$266,323, a \$19,559 increase from the previous year, plus \$43,385 in benefits, and \$18,587 for "expense account and other allowances." The tax return states, "The President of the NAS is provided a chauffeur-driven automobile primarily for business purposes. Included in compensation is the value of his personal use of that automobile."

The latest reported compensation and benefits of the other senior officials in the Academy complex:

Robert M. White, President, National Academy of Engineering, \$222,928 compensation; \$53,636 in benefits, plus \$17,910 for "expense account and other allowances."

Philip Smith, Executive Officer, \$158,496; \$29,593.

David Williams, Chief Financial Officer, \$142,505; \$31,068.

James R. Wright, General Counsel, \$141,681; \$21,976.

Thomas B. Deen, Executive Director, Transportation Research Board, \$118,546; \$26,637.

Because of a gap between appointments, the presidency

## In Brief

The gloom index is at an all-time high among even the most ardent and previously effective supporters of the Superconducting Super Collider and the Space Station. Science Committee Chairman George Brown, who was in the vanguard of previous rescue efforts, says that cost overruns in combination with Washington's deficit-cutting fervor have substantially lowered the odds for continuing the projects. Eager to pounce is a veteran opponent of both mega-projects, former Rep. Leon Panetta, now Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

*Included in the NIH reauthorization bill recently passed by the House: Establishment of an NIH Office of Behavioral Research to coordinate research on "the relationship between human behavior and the development, treatment, and prevention of medical conditions."*

There's only one blemish so far on the warm reception accorded John Gibbons as Clinton's Science Advisor. Some biomedical researchers have reacted with alarm to his expression of sympathy for animal rights at his confirmation hearing [SGR, Feb. 1]. Gibbons said alternatives to experimentation with animals should be sought but added, "I do not believe we should forbid using animals entirely." In response to criticism, according to the Associated Press, Gibbons recently said that researchers "ought to be taking better care of the abuses that have historically occurred. I've seen video tapes. I know. Abuses have occurred." Gibbons said he doesn't eat veal because of the harsh methods employed in raising calves for market.

## ... Pay of Howard Hughes Chief Tops SGR Survey

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other health-related organizations, the AAMC administers the Medical College Admissions Test and performs numerous other services in medical education. Its latest tax return, dated January 15, 1993, covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992, and reports total revenues of \$26.9 million.

Compensation and benefits:

Robert G. Petersdorf, President, \$310,000; \$31,000.

Edward Stemmler, Executive Vice President, \$216,000; \$21,600.

Richard R. Knapp, Senior Vice President, \$160,000; \$16,000.

Donald Kassebaum, Vice President, \$150,000; \$15,000.

Robert Waldbaum, Vice President, \$150,000; \$15,000.

Joseph Keyes, Vice President, \$140,000; \$14,000.

Thomas Malone, Vice President, \$138,000; \$13,800.

**Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI).** Prudent management of investments has kept the wolf from the door of HHMI, created as a tax dodge in 1953 by the eccentric aviator-movie mogul whose name it bears. Since gone straight under the skeptical scrutiny of the Internal Revenue Service, HHMI is, by a wide margin, the world's biggest private philanthropy. Its latest tax return, filed January 13, 1993, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1992, reports \$6.5 billion in investments and securities—a one-year increase of slightly over \$1 billion. The latest return lists total expenses of \$340,664,000, mostly spent in support of research. In harmony with these figures, HHMI pays its top hired hand the loftiest salary encountered in the SGR survey, and doesn't do badly further down the line. The reported figures for compensation and benefits:

Purnell Choppin, President, \$450,000 (a groundswelling \$25,000 increase since HHMI's last tax report); \$100,000.

W. Maxwell Cowan, Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer, \$319,000; \$72,474.

Graham O. Harrison, Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, \$395,000; \$96,805.

Lillian H. Blucher, Managing Director, Investments; \$309,250; \$55,136.

Joseph G. Perpich, Vice President for Grants and Special Programs, \$231,000; \$51,470.

Joseph E. Trias, Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary (effective January 1, 1992), \$206,667; \$37,224.

Robert C. White, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer, \$293,500; \$69,143.

Listed as trustees, at \$40,000 apiece:

Alexander G. Bearn, Helen Copley, Frank William Gay, William Lummis, George W. Thorn; at \$50,000: James H. Gilliam, Hanna H. Gray, James D. Wolfensohn; at \$60,000: Irving S. Shapiro (Chairman).

Compensation and benefits were listed for four university-based HHMI investigators, presumably the highest paid among the 225 or so on the HHMI payroll.

Philip Leder, Professor, Department of Genetics, Har-

vard Medical School, \$243,630; \$55,613.

Bernardo Nadal-Ginard, Professor of Pediatrics and Cellular and Molecular Physiology, Harvard Medical School, \$221,423; \$45,204.

Eric R. Kandel, Professor of Physiology and Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, \$217,479; \$51,045.

Max D. Cooper, Professor of Medicine, Pediatrics, and Microbiology, University of Alabama, Birmingham, \$208,373; \$48,460.

**Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA).** Though it runs on only \$34 million a year, the PMA, lobbyist for about 100 research-oriented pharmaceutical firms, ranks just behind the multi-billion Hughes Institute in remuneration for the man at the top—\$415,000 compensation, plus \$17,580 in benefits for PMA President Gerald J. Mossinghoff. That's according to the tax return filed in November 1992 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992. The only other salary/benefit entry on the tax return is for Bruce J. Brennan, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, \$209,338 and \$16,391. In contrast to most non-profit organizations covered in the SGR survey, the PMA is characterized as a "business league" and holds a 501(c)(6) tax exemption, which requires listing of only salaried officers.

**Aerospace Industries Association (AIA).** Also in the business-league category, the AIA is the Washington lobby for the aircraft, space, and related industries. Its President and General Manager is Don Fuqua, a former Florida Congressman who stepped into the AIA job in 1986 directly from the chairmanship of what is now the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee. The latest return, for calendar year 1991, filed in May 1992, reports revenues of \$7.2 million and lists Fuqua's compensation at \$283,049, with benefits of \$17,488. The only other entry is for George Copsey, Secretary-Treasurer: compensation, \$76,492; benefits, \$9931.

**American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).** Publisher of *Science*, the AAAS numbers about 136,000 members, runs on a budget of \$41 million and conducts a variety of programs, from science-education  
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## ... Psychiatric Association Shrinks at Revealing Pay

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studies to protection of scientists in despotic lands. But compared to other big-league outfits in non-profitland, the profitable AAAS provides middling wages for its senior staff. The latest return, filed in November 1992 for calendar year 1991, reports the following compensation and benefits:

Richard Nicholson, Executive Officer, \$178,136; \$30,000.

Carl Amthor, Chief Financial Officer, \$126,473; \$25,700.

F. James Rutherford, Education Officer, \$108,256; \$23,300.

Daniel Koshland Jr., Editor of *Science* (parttime), \$115,633; \$13,800.

Ellis Rubinstein, Deputy Editor of *Science*, \$90,874; \$15,360.

Shirley Malcolm, Head, Education and Human Resources Program, \$80,378; \$20,462.

**American Chemical Society (ACS).** With 145,000 members and a large array of professional services and publications (including *Chemical Abstracts*), the ACS has one of the largest budgets in this Survey, \$222 million, according to the ACS tax return for calendar 1991, filed in December 1992. The pay scales, however, do not threaten the altitude records. Compensation and benefits for ACS officers were reported as follows:

John K. Crum, Executive Director, \$209,119; \$4829.

Justin W. Collat, Secretary, \$110,000; \$8031.

Brian A. Bernstein, Treasurer, \$106,510; \$7973.

For Division Directors:

Ronald Wigington, \$167,133; \$24,476.

Robert Marks, \$144,072; \$20,561.

James V. Seals Jr., \$130,384; \$12,380.

Nick A. Farmer, \$125,035; \$18,909.

D.H. Michael Bowen, \$123,007; \$20,714.

**American Psychiatric Association (APA).** The professional association of 37,000 MD psychiatrists, the APA appeared—shall we say?—disturbed at SGR's request for a look at its tax returns. Put it in writing, insisted an APA official, who later said no previous request for a look had ever been received by the Association. SGR obliged, though, in five years of examining non-profit tax returns, the APA's insistence on a written request was a first. Some organizations were hesitant in the early years of the requirement of public availability of their tax records, but virtually all (with the exception noted below) now take it in stride and comply cordially, though office workers tell SGR requests are actually infrequent. Alone among those surveyed, the American Psychiatric Association had to be reminded that the Internal Revenue Code, as amended in 1988, allows no denials of requests to examine Form 990.

Before handing over the tax records, for examination in an APA office, the APA man presented a letter, which stated that "the 35 hour work week shown for the APA staff members listed in this chart merely represents the official work week of the Association rather than the actual hours worked. The actual average hours worked by these execu-

tives greatly exceeds 35 hours per week, which is the case for virtually all executives and support staff of the APA."

Alas, the tax records given to SGR lacked the section that lists salaries of executives and senior staff. When this was brought to the attention of the APA official, he said he would have to check the files. Shortly afterwards, he presented the missing sheets, which listed compensation, but no benefits, as follows, for calendar year 1991, for which APA filed on April 24, 1992:

Melvin Sabshin, Medical Director, \$218,572.

Jay B. Cutler, Special Counsel, \$189,350.

Raymond Purkis, Director of Advertising, \$164,256.

Carolyn Robinowitz, Senior Deputy Medical Director, \$162,745.

Harold A. Pincus, Deputy Medical Director, \$149,875.

Lawrence Hartmann, President, was listed for \$22,100, a stipend, SGR was told, to cover time lost from practice.

**American Psychological Association (APA).** When SGR asked to see the tax returns, an APA official expressed reluctance for airing the Association's tax records. SGR's last account of APA pay scales (December 15, 1991), he said, had created numerous, though unspecified, difficulties that had "cost thousands of dollars." The APA has many enemies, he said, adding that he had been in touch with the American Psychiatric Association and understood that *that* APA would not reveal its tax records. Reminded that federal law provides no choice in this matter, he handed over the files, but sat close by while they were reviewed, inquiring why this or that was being noted. He insisted that executive salaries at the APA were skimpy when measured against the responsibilities of running the organization, which has 72,600 members and revenues of \$42.8 million.

In any case, the American Psychological Association tax return for calendar year 1991, filed in August 1992, reports the following compensation and benefits:

Raymond D. Fowler, Chief Executive Officer, \$195,000; \$83,554, plus \$3625 under "expense account and other allowances."

Bryant L. Welch, Executive Director, \$178,476; \$48,363.

Lewis Lipsitt, Executive Director, \$150,000; \$3419.

Charles L. McKay, Chief Financial Officer, \$135,000; \$3419.

Gary R. Vandebos, Executive Director, \$130,000; \$3419.

Lawrence M. Honaker, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, \$125,000; \$3419.

**Brookings Institution.** The Gibraltar of Washington policy-research organizations, Brookings, established in 1916, is usually placed on the center-liberal part of the political spectrum. Filed in November 1992, its latest return, for the fiscal year ending June 1992, reports revenues of \$25 million and lists the following compensation and benefits:

Bruce K. MacLaury, President, \$200,000; \$28,079.

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## In Quotes: The New Pressures on Basic Research

*From testimony March 3 to the House Subcommittee on Science, by John D. Wiley, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Wisconsin, at a hearing on Fateful Choices: The Future of the US Academic Research Enterprise, a report issued in December by the President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology [PCAST].*

There can be little doubt that universities conduct a major (and increasing) fraction of all basic research in the US.... It is interesting that, of the 250 Nobel Prizes that have been awarded in medicine, chemistry, and physics since 1901, fully one third (84) have been for work done at US universities. Only 13 went to US research groups at organizations other than universities, and three of these involved collaborations with universities.... University dominance of the US basic research effort is likely to increase as the list of once-eminent industrial research laboratories that have been closed or converted to short-term R&D continues to lengthen. At the same time, however, the [PCAST] report labels as an

"urgent challenge for the future" the need to "transfer the knowledge gained from basic research more rapidly to the nation's commercial sector." This "urgent challenge," depending upon exactly how it is interpreted and met, could well carry more profound implications for graduate education than any other aspect of the report.... Is there an appropriate balance (in universities) between basic and applied research? Are there types of applied research that are simply inappropriate as vehicles for graduate education? Do we have adequate guidelines for the appropriate division of faculty time among teaching, research, and direct involvement in technology transfer or related commercial activities?.... These and many other issues are already being faced at our universities. But if, as the report suggests, the entire academic research enterprise is being moved inevitably into closer working relationships with the commercial sector (and, very likely, more research that would have once been called applied), it is unlikely that many of our current guidelines and practices will suffice.

### Non-Profits

(Continued from Page 3)

John M. Hills, Vice President, \$155,000; \$20,402.

Linda B. Gillis, Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, \$107,500; \$14,131.

Clifton D. Mitchell, Controller, \$71,750; \$12,550.

Lawrence J. Korb, Program Director, \$117,000; \$17,240.

Henry J. Aaron, Program Director, \$118,000; \$16,781.

John D. Steinbruner, Program Director, \$118,000; \$17,111.

Thomas E. Mann, Program Director, \$112,000; \$13,082.

Charles L. Schultze, Senior Fellow, \$111,000; \$15,204.

On the previous year's return, Alice Rivlin, now Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, was listed as a Senior Fellow, with compensation of \$103,500 and benefits of \$13,846.

**Heritage Foundation.** A major ideological fount of the Reagan era, the Heritage Foundation listed several big-league salaries on its latest return, for calendar 1991, filed in May 1992. Total revenues of \$19,119,985 were reported. Compensation and benefits:

Edwin J. Feulner Jr., President, \$331,708; \$24,676.

Philip N. Truluck, Executive Vice President, \$187,846; \$21,761.

Burton Yale Pines, Senior Vice President, \$145,934; \$16,533.

Herb Berkowitz, Vice President, \$106,165; \$11,217.

Terrence Scanlon, Vice President, \$96,212; \$10,229.

Edwin Meese (Attorney General under Reagan), \$198,176; \$21,916.

Daniel Oliver, \$87,628; \$8039.

Stuart Butler, \$77,269; \$7518.

Kim Holmes, \$79,125; \$6812.

David Mason, \$70,237; \$5969.

**American Enterprise Institute (AEI).** Another prominent think tank of the political right, AEI reported revenues of \$11.8 million on its tax return for calendar year 1991, filed in November 1992. Compensation and benefits:

Christopher C. DeMuth, President, \$258,000; \$37,241.

David Gerson, Executive Vice President, \$140,000; \$19,832.

Laurie F. Gardner, Controller, Board Secretary, \$59,875; \$10,152.

Listed under "Scholar Full-Time":

Michael Novak, \$97,000; \$17,916.

Judge Robert Bork, \$93,040; \$17,013.

Marvin Kesters, \$87,040; \$16,721.

Douglas Besharov, \$87,005; \$16,737.

Robert Goldwin, \$84,000; \$16,356.

**World Resources Institute (WRI).** An influential environmental research and advocacy organization, WRI is at the low end of the non-profit pay scale. Revenues of \$10.2 million are reported on the WRI tax return for the fiscal year ending September 1991, filed in April 1992. Compensation and benefits:

James (Gus) Speth, President, \$111,774; \$19,673.

James A. Brewster, Vice President, Finance, \$86,170; \$12,968.

Bowman Wallace, Secretary/Treasurer, \$76,768; \$16,189.

Mohamed El-Ashry, Vice President, Policy Affairs, \$55,853; \$22,716.

Jessica T. Mathews, Vice President, Research, \$83,804; \$13,746.

Kenton Miller, \$85,427; \$5992.

Thomas Fox, \$84,423; \$5214.

Allen Hammond, \$85,427; \$4226.

Roger Dower, \$81,060; \$4048.

Robert C. Repetto, \$99,321; \$7227.



## Battle-Scarred NIH Chief Announces She's Leaving

With a graceful statement at a press conference on February 26, Bernadine Healy revealed that the Clinton Administration had given her the heave-ho, despite Healy's openly expressed hope to continue as Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Announcing that she'll leave by June 30, Healy concluded a prepared text with a quotation from the playwright Howard Sackler: "'to intervene, even briefly, between our fellow creatures and their suffering or death, is our most authentic answer to the question of our humanity.'" To which she appended: "NIH is this nation's most authentic answer to the question of our humanity, and I am proud to have been at her helm."

The engaging prose was jarringly out of sync with the intense bureaucrat strife that the ousted Director brought to NIH, whose previous Directors mainly busied themselves with wheedling more money from a Congress that fawned on the great biomedical research institution.

Prior to Healy, NIH chiefs were virtually unknown outside of scientific circles. Healy quickly became a media celebrity, favorably profiled in the Sunday magazines of the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, and the *Boston Globe*. She was also presented on TV magazine shows as the crusading benefactress of American medical science, particularly in the trendy field of women's health research.

The Healy regime, dating back only to April 1991, antagonized so many barons, retainers, and old boys of biomedical politics that there's no way of identifying a single fatal blow. The tireless Director worked overtime as an equal-opportunity performer when it came to trashing what she regarded as insufferable obstacles to her imperial visions for the NIH of the 21st century.

She bounced the legendary Jim Watson from his parttime post as chief of NIH's genome project amid allegations that he was enmeshed in financial conflicts of interest with biotech firms. She engaged NIH in a massive strategic planning exercise that aroused the suspicions of her departmental superiors, who viewed it as a budget-breaking device. Healy was close to having George Bush unveil the plan, but her political overseers hurriedly squelched that. The plan stirred paranoia among many scientists and administrators who feared that their cut of the NIH pie was threatened by Healy's insistence that NIH must be mindful of its role as a contributor to industrial competitiveness.

Many had it in for Healy, on numerous issues, including fetal-tissue research, on which she tried to navigate between the Bush Administration's anti-abortion zealots and scientists and physicians who saw valuable therapeutic potential in the research. But prominent and probably most effective among the knife wielders was the formidable Rep. John Dingell, the Michigan Democrat with whom Healy pug-naciously clashed in public three months after she arrived in Bethesda. The setting was Chairman Dingell's Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, and the issue was whether

NIH was earnestly policing misconduct, as Healy claimed, or was a drowsy, incompetent cop, as Dingell asserted.

Healy tartly contested Dingell's assaults on NIH's integrity, using the term "preposterous" at one point, and lecturing the Chairman that "Science proceeds because we have faith in each other." After that, there was no peace between the two, a matter of considerable importance in biomedical affairs since Dingell also chairs the Energy and Commerce Committee, which has legislative jurisdiction over NIH.

The Committee also has jurisdiction over major elements of the Clinton Administration's most heartfelt issues, health-care reform and energy efficiency. In Clinton's first post-election visit to Washington, his dinner companions included John Dingell. The word around Washington was that Dingell told Clinton on one occasion or another that Healy must go—though the slow-moving new Administration actually asked her to cancel plans to depart with Bush and stay on, at least temporarily.

The blow that settled Healy's fate may have been struck on February 3, when Rep. Dingell cast himself in an uncustomary role—as a witness before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, a part of the Energy and Commerce Committee that he chairs. The occasion was the opening of hearings on reauthorization of NIH legislation. Also on hand to testify were Donna Shalala, the newly confirmed Secretary of Health and Human Services, parent agency of NIH, and NIH Director Healy.

After welcoming Shalala and making a few remarks about the importance of NIH, Dingell got down to business:

"During the past two years," he said, "our Committee ... and its Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations have conducted a number of hearings which have raised questions about the adequacy of NIH mechanisms to guard against scientific misconduct. This has caused an unfortunate stress between this Committee and the National Institutes of Health."

Clearly addressing Shalala, he continued: "We will be expecting that those stresses will be removed during your administration in a way which will result in significant progress being achieved in terms of establishing not only a proper mechanism internally but also in establishing a proper relationship and a sense that there is an awareness and an interest in correcting the difficulties that have been established in the hearings."

Dingell then noted that the legislation before the Subcommittee would "create standards to protect whistleblowers who report cases of alleged misconduct, a matter which has been a very special concern because we found significant harassment of honest citizens who have reported misbehavior at severe cost to themselves."

Healy said she will return to the Cleveland Clinic, where she was Director of research at the time of her appointment. Rumors persist that she is eyeing the Republican nomination in Ohio for the US Senate in 1994.—DSG

## Gibbons Spells Out Administration's R&D Policies

John Gibbons made his Capitol Hill debut as Presidential Science Advisor on March 4, and preached the Clinton gospel of government research agencies and private industry linking their money, talent, and resources for a journey to national prosperity.

The theme was familiar to his hosts, the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee (SS&T), which, with little success, strongly recommended that collaborative formula throughout the Reagan and Bush Administrations. But now Presidents and economic conditions have changed, and what was once abhorred as "industrial policy" is enthusiastically promoted as the sensible way to go. The Science Advisor and the Congressmen got on extremely well.

In a statement prepared for the hearing, Gibbons said that the traditional pattern of the federal government investing its R&D support mainly in basic science and mission-oriented research is over. "This strategy was appropriate for a previous generation, but not for today's profound challenges," Gibbons said, adding, "We cannot rely on the serendipitous application of defense technology to the private sector."

The Science Advisor followed with assertions that would have warranted dismissal under Reagan or Bush: "We must aim directly at our goals and focus our efforts on the new opportunities before us, recognizing that government can play a key role in enabling private firms to develop and profit from innovations."

Referring to the recently issued Clinton policy statement *Technology for America's Growth: A Direction to Build Economic Strength* [SGR, March 1], Gibbons' prepared statement added, "With this initiative, we take the next critical step toward ensuring that the federal investment in science and technology becomes a key instrument for promoting US economic growth and for satisfying other national goals. We must approach these interrelated goals in an integrated fashion to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by new technologies." Clinton's policy, he said, aims at "Directly supporting the development, commercialization, and deployment of new technology."

The hearing was called by Chairman George Brown (D-Calif.), a central figure in the direction of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, which Gibbons headed for 13 years prior to his White House appointment. The relaxed mood of the hearing reflected the fact that Brown, as well as many other members of the SS&T committee, have a long and harmonious relationship with Gibbons.

At the outset of the hearing, Gibbons said he would observe the customary protocol of not discussing details of the forthcoming Presidential budget, due for delivery to Congress early in April. In response to questions, he made the following points:

- The Administration may "perhaps go further" in reducing support of military R&D below a 50-50 balance with civilian research.

- The slowdown in the rate of increase for federal support of basic research must be reversed to "protect the mother lode of science."

- The Federal Advisory Committee Act and other "sunshine laws" should be reviewed to eliminate concerns about public disclosure of proprietary data when industry and government huddle on research issues.

- SEMATECH, the Pentagon-subsidized consortium of semiconductor manufacturers, is "an important experiment that needs to be evaluated as time goes on." Though SEMATECH is often hailed as a model of successful industry-government collaboration, Gibbons realistically noted a mix of successes and problems.

- Research proposed by the Defense Department should be evaluated in terms of dual-use potential, i.e., relevance to military and civilian use.

- The Space Station—now being substantially cut back on orders of the Clinton White House—"is beginning to look like PAC Man in the outyears"—threatening to consume NASA's other programs.

- Efforts to reorient federal labs to civilian objectives "encounter cultural barriers." Attention must be given to downsizing and providing incentives for working with industry. Cooperative Research and Development Agreements should be simplified to encourage collaboration between the labs and industry.

## Job Changes & Appointments

**John W. Diggs**, Deputy Director for Extramural Research at NIH, has been appointed Vice President for Biomedical Research at the Association of American Medical Colleges, succeeding **Thomas Malone**, who is retiring.

**Marcus J. Fuhrer**, a Professor in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the Baylor College of Medicine, has been named the first Director of the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research, part of the NIH National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

**Joseph Shea**, an old space hand, has been summoned back to NASA to head yet another scaling-down of the budget-breaking Space Station. Shea, an adjunct professor at MIT, is a veteran of NASA, the aerospace industry, and senior advisory councils. Over the howls of the NASA bureaucracy, Shea was beckoned back by NASA Administrator **Daniel Goldin**, a Bush appointee whose future in the Clinton Administration has not been revealed.

**Cornelius W. Sullivan**, Director of the Hancock Institute of Marine Studies at the University of Southern California, has been appointed Director of the NSF Office of Polar Programs, succeeding **Peter E. Wilkniss**, who held the post since 1984.

**Charles Herz**, General Counsel of NSF for the past 16 years, is on a one-year leave at the Brookings Institution, in Washington, to write a book.

## More IN PRINT: Water, AIDS, Russian Space, Etc.

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search councils, and 20 international, single-discipline Scientific Unions. Included are summaries of ICSU meetings, speech texts, reports on research in specific countries, titles of new publications, conference schedules, etc.

Order from: ICSU Secretariat, 51 Blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France; tel. (33 1) 45 25 03 29; fax (33 1) 42 88 94 31.

**Stockholm Water Front** (quarterly, no charge; 12 pp.), newsletter of the Stockholm Water Foundation, established in 1990 by the City of Stockholm and several Swedish industrial groups "to improve water conservation throughout the world." The Foundation's annual prize of \$150,000 for achievements in water conservation by an individual or an organization will be made at the Stockholm Water Symposium 11-13 August. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences assists in selecting the recipient.

Order from: Stockholm Water Front, S-106 36 Stockholm, Sweden; tel. 468-30 88 10; fax 468-34 80 00.

**Diversity of Oceanic Life: An Evaluative Review** (109 pp., \$14.95), the "inaugural study" of the Ocean Policy Institute, a division of the Honolulu-based Pacific Forum, described as "the hub of a network of 20 research institutes around the Pacific rim." The Forum merged in 1989 with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a prominent Washington policy-research organization. The study, edited by Melvin N. A. Peterson, Director of the Institute, calls for a "shift in priorities toward basic data gathering, description, and dissemination." Included is a foreword by Frederick Seitz, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Ocean Policy Institute, and former President of the National Academy of Sciences and Rockefeller University.

Order from: CSISBOOKS, 1800 K St. NW, #400, Washington, DC 20006; tel. 202/887-0200; fax 202/775-3199.

**Research in Progress: 1992-93** (548 pp., no charge), from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI), reports by over 200 scientists telling how they helped the behemoth of biomedical philanthropy spend \$320 million this year in the US and in several other countries where Hughes is providing research support.

Also: **Grants for Science Education: 1992-1993** (118 pp., no charge) annual report of the HHMI Office of Grants and Special Programs, a \$50-million slice of the Hughes operation. The Office, established in 1988 to satisfy the Internal Revenue Service's insistence on faster spending of the HHMI lode, supports post-doctoral, pre-doctoral, and undergraduate fellowships, secondary school science programs, and other activities aimed at encouraging careers in science.

Order from: Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Office of Communications, 4000 Jones Bridge Road, Chevy Chase, Md. 20815-6789; tel. 301/215-8855.

**The Challenge of HIV/AIDS in Communities of Color** (88 pp., no charge), from the National Commission on AIDS, a detailed report documenting the disproportionately heavy impact of HIV and AIDS on blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. The report urges the federal government and state and local authorities to develop "a better understanding of the role of cultural and socioeconomic factors in the transmission of HIV, the disease process, and access to care," and to provide additional educational and health-care resources for the affected groups. The Commission, a bipartisan body with members appointed by the Congress and the White House, went unheeded during the Bush years, and is hoping for better days under Clinton. Included in the report are titles of previous Commission publications that are still available.

Order from: National AIDS Clearinghouse, PO Box 6003, Rockville, Md. 20849-6003; tel. 1-800/458-5231.

**Space Directory of Russia**, and other parts of the former Soviet Union (359 pp., \$375), provides titles, brief descriptions, addresses and contacts for some 455 organizations in the space establishment of the old USSR, plus the names and affiliations of 500 "key decisionmakers." The publisher, Euroconsult, a Paris-based firm, notes that prior to the breakup of the USSR, telephone directories there were classified and little information was available about space installations and personnel. Euroconsult says the directory was pieced together from news articles, official documents, and interviews with officials in Russia and elsewhere.

Order from: Euroconsult, 71, Blvd. Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris, France; tel. (33 1) 43 38 06 00; fax (33 1) 43 38 12 40.

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# IN Print: Mega-Projects, Drug Prices, Nuclear Cleanup

*The publications listed are obtainable as indicated—not from SGR.*

**Federal Research: Super Collider Is Over Budget and Behind Schedule** (GAO/RCED-93-87; 46 pp., no charge), from the General Accounting Office (GAO), says the mammoth project is on the way to costing a good deal more than its smooth-talking promoters have let on—at least \$630 million above the \$1.25 billion estimated for architect and engineering services and conventional construction. More will be required, too, the GAO says, to make up for foreign funds that have never materialized. The report also notes with concern lack of a cost-control system and the Department of Energy's scheme to hold down current spending by postponing the purchase of expensive components. GAO stays out of the politics of the Super Collider, but the key factor at this point is the special election in May for the Senate seat vacated by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen. The Super Collider means a big payroll for Texas. Accordingly, the Clinton Administration is gung-ho for particle physics—at least until election day.

Also from the GAO: **Space Transportation: The Content and Uses of Shuttle Cost Estimates** (GAO/NSIAD-93-115; 14 pp., no charge), says there's little content and not much use in NASA's estimates for this runaway mega-project. Citing NASA's claim of \$413 million "average cost per flight," GAO notes the figure does not include "any of the \$30.2 billion spent through 1992 to develop the shuttle, acquire reusable hardware and equipment such as the orbiters, and construct and modify facilities." With heavy spending in Texas, the Station is also linked to that May election. Meanwhile, a monster cost-cutting redesign has been initiated under White House orders.

Another from the GAO: **Prescription Drug Prices: Analysis of Canada's Patented Medicine Prices Review Board** (GAO/HRD-93-51; 26 pp., no charge), an examination of the Canadian government's experience with the independent, quasi-judicial board it established in 1987 to restrain prescription drug prices. The GAO concludes that the Board has held down prices on existing drugs but that "its effect on introductory prices of new patented drugs is less definitive." It adds that the prices of some drugs under the Board's review were on average one-third lower than US prices. The Board's effects on spending on pharmaceutical research were difficult to identify, the GAO reports, because of patent law changes and other variables.

Order from: USGAO, PO Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Md. 20884-6015; tel. 202/512-6000; fax 301/258-4066.

**Pharmaceutical R&D: Costs, Risks and Rewards** (S/N 052-003-01315-1; 354 pp., \$18), from the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), a major study, in preparation since 1990, arriving just in time to bolster the Clinton Administration's contentions that the pharmaceuti-

cal industry is overstating the costs of research as an excuse for gouging the public. "Pharmaceutical research is costly and risky," OTA concedes, "but in recent years, the financial rewards from R&D have more than offset its costs and risks." The report also examines an increasingly sensitive political issue, the private commercialization of publicly financed research, noting that NIH and the Public Health Service "have no mechanism to protect the public's investment in drug discovery, development and evaluation. These agencies," the report states, "lack the expertise and sufficient legal authority to negotiate limits on prices to be charged for drugs discovered or developed with Federal funds." Judith L. Wagner of the OTA staff was Project Manager for the report. Frederick M. Scherer, Professor of Economics at the Kennedy School, Harvard, chaired the study's 16-member advisory panel, with members mainly from academe and the pharmaceutical industry.

Also from OTA: **Hazards Ahead: Managing Cleanup Worker Health and Safety at the Nuclear Weapons Complex** (S/N 052-003-01316-9; 80 pp., \$5), warns that little is known about the health risks involved in cleaning up toxic contamination at the nation's nuclear-weapons complex—14 plants in 13 states—a task that is estimated to require at least \$100 billion over 30 years. The report expresses little confidence in the Department of Energy's management of the job, asserting that DOE and its contractors do not consider occupational health and safety "truly a top priority." It adds that "DOE has no reliable or credible process for rewarding or punishing managers' performance in matters of safety and health." Tara O'Toole served as Project Director for the study.

Order from: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15250-7954; tel. 202/783-3238; fax 202/512-2250. Add 25 percent for international orders; VISA and MasterCard charges accepted.

**Science and Technology Pocket Data Book** (NSF 92-331; 58 pp., no charge), from the National Science Foundation, a concise collection of statistics on government and industrial R&D spending, science and engineering enrollments, employment, international S&T trends, and survey findings on public attitudes toward research. Previously issued annually, this publication is back after a three-year hiatus arising from turmoil among its producers.

Order from: NSF, Division of Science Resources Studies, Room L-609, 1800 G St. NW, Washington, DC 20550; tel. 202/634-4634.

**Science International**, (quarterly, no charge; 66 pp. in September-December 1992 issue), in a bright magazine format, newsy publication of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the Paris-based association of 83 national members, such as academies of science and re-

(Continued on Page 7)



